The Point in Controversy.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 29 .- What is known as

the Manitoba school case has been a long,

tedious and expensive litigation. It has

kept alive much of the religious animosity.

Its settlement was much to be desired. The

essential facts of the controversy are these:

In 1870, Manitoba was admitted to the Cana-

dian confederation. Its first Legislature

passed a school law providing for Protes-

tant and Catholic schools, to be supported

by these respective religionists. But, in 1890,

the Greenway government passed an act

appropriating all school taxes to the sup-

port of a common school system. When,

under this law, the city of Winnipeg sought

to collect school taxes from Roman Catho-

lics, they resisted payment, and began

action to contest the constitutionality of

the act, contending that, under the Manitoba act, conferring provincial jurisdiction, the Legislature had no right to take away their rights of separate denominational schools held by the Catholics prior to fed-

Will Precipitate General Elections.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29.-It is generally ex-

pected here that the decision given in

London to-day on the Manitoba school ques-

tion will precipitate the general elections. The decision confers a power upon the Bowell government which it did not want and which no matter how exercised will make enemies.

FAIR'S WILL MISSING

STOLEN FROM THE COUNTY CLERK'S

OFFICE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Taken from an Envelope and Worth-

less Paper Substituted-May Cause

Legal Complications.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.- The will of

the late James G. Fair was stolen from the

clerk's office some time yesterday after-

to the perpetrators of the crime. The dis-

covery was made about half an hour be-

fore the usual time for closing the office.

Some one had come in and asked for per-

mission to see the document. A will filed

for probate is a public document, and, like

all papers in civil actions and probate pro-

ceedings, is supposed to be open for the in-

spection of anyone who is interested in the

case and desires to see it. The clerk who

was asked to produce the will went to the

pigeon hole where it had been last placed.

He lifted the bulky envelope, on which was

inscribed "Last will, and testament of

James G. Fair," and took at to the desk

where the visitor was waiting. When he

opened it the precious document was not

there. In its place was a lot of worthless paper, which had been carefully folded and inserted in the envelope in an attempt to delay the discovery as long as possible. The information was imparted to the chief deputy. He carefully scrutinized the envel-

ope to make sure that the will was really

missing. A search was made in the pigeon hole where the document belonged. There

was no sign of it anywhere. A thorough

was no sign of it anywhere. A thorough search of the entire office, as far as was practicable, was made, but the search was fruitless. The will was gone. There was not the slightest trace of it, but the investigation was not given up until long after the county clerk's office is supposed to be closed. When the chief deputy and the other clerks who had been apprised of the theft left the clerk's office last evening there was not a shadow of doubt in their minds that the will had been stolen. Still they had hopes it would turn up all right.

they had hopes it would turn up all right.

The disappearance of such a will is a far more serious matter than would be the disappearance of a will in any other case. The great length and peculiar verbiage of the document render it almost impossible to prove the exact language, which is important, even should there be no contest. Copies are in possession of the attorneys, but

tant, even should there be no contest. Cop-ies are in possession of the attorneys, but if there is to be a contest the accuracy of

the copies would at once be questioned. What is more, the signature of the dead millionaire is gone. It cannot be produced for the scrutiny of experts or for identification by the attesting witnesses, whose testimony is to be offered in support of the will on hearing the executors' petition for

of the executors. It is claimed by some that the will nied with the county clerk

creating the trust, the conditions under which the executors act and the disinheri-

tance of any children who may be born to Charles L. Fair, the surviving son. It is said that the substituted sheets of paper were of a different manufacture from the

thers, and some also assert that the theft

was designed to cover up this discrepancy. There is no clue to the robbers, but the deputy in the county clerk's office rests under a cloud of suspicion.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Consumption.

The incessant wasting of a

consumptive can only be over-

come by a powerful concentrated

nourishment like Scott's Emul-

sion. If this wasting is checked

and the system is supplied with

strength to combat the disease

Emulsion

there is hope of recovery.

noon, and there is not the slightest clew

HOW JOINT WEIGHING AND INSPEC-TION BUREAUS OPERATE.

Big Gains in Revenue Shown by Mr. Eckman's Report-The Reduction in Grain Rates.

J. B. Eckman, district inspector of the Joint Weighing and Inspection Bureaus in this section, has prepared a statement of year's work to submit to Chief Inspector Paul Rainer, which shows that from but few departments do the railways derive as good financial results. This stateent shows that at Indianapolis 36,897 cars were weighed, with a gain in revenue to the roads of \$91,268.28; gain from revenue from weighing platform freights was \$15,810.10; from inspection and revision of classification, \$6,808.30, making a total gain of \$113,-886.68 to the Indianapolis lines through the bureau's operation. At Terre Haute 16,377 cars were weighed with a gain in revenue to the roads of \$44,579.03; from weighing platform freights, \$4,536,59; from inspection and classifying, \$6,533.44; total gain to the roads centering at Terre Haute, \$5,648.86. At Evansville 10,336 cars were weighed, with a gain in revenue to the roads of \$29,819.25; gain from weighing platform freights, \$5,984.27; from inspection and reclassifying, \$2,652.28; total gain to the Evansville roads, \$59,250.80. At Vincennes 2,617 cars were weighed, with a gain in revenue to the roads of \$3,554.15; gain from weighing platform freights, \$1,427.61, making the total gain to the roads centering at Vincennes, 4,981.76. At Louisville, Ky., 28,799 cars were weighed, with an increase in revenue to the weighed, with an increase in revenue to the roads of \$47,297.68; increase in revenue from weighing platform freights, \$13,726.97; inweighing platform freights, \$13,726.97; increase in revenue from inspection and reclassifying, \$6,252.72, making the total gain to the roads centering at Louisville \$67,-287.47. At the five points under the supervision of the Indianapolis bureau, 95,026 cars were weighed, resulting in an increased revenue of \$216,518.39. From the weighing of platform freights the revenue was increased \$42,485.34; from inspection and reclassifying, \$22,056.74, making the grand total gain through the operations of the bureau for the year 1894, \$281,060.47.

The bureau was organized at Indianapolis

the year 1894, \$281,060.47.

The bureau was organized at Indianapolis in January, 1836. The revenue gained at this point by its operations in nine years, as shown in the annual reports, is as follows: 1836, \$40,821.60; 1887, \$51,607.29; 1888, \$52,829.15; 1889, \$40,040.10; 1890, \$100,967.22; 1891, \$112,241.54; 1892, \$125,961.37; 1896, \$117,767.84; 1894, \$112,886.63; total, \$816,902.79. The bureaus at other points were established later—that at Terre Haute in 1890, and, since established, has increased the revenues of the several roads \$355,729.42. The bureau at Evansyille was established in 1890, and has increased the revenue of the roads \$201,119.94. The bureau at Vincennes was established in 1890, and has increased the revenue of the road \$29,-567.01. The bureau at Louisville was in operation six months in 1893, and all of the year 1894, and increased the revenue of the roads \$114,563.33, which, with the increase in revenue at Indianapolis of \$816,902.79, reaches a total of \$1,427,762.49 from this source.

Reduction in Grain Rates.

The result of the meeting in Cleveland on Monday was not a surprise, as matters had been drifting that way for some days in freight circles. Freight men were on the alert yesterday, announcing the pro-posed drop in east-bound rates on grain to a basis of 20 cents per 100 pounds. It is feared that the reduction will not stop at that figure, as, when the strong lines make that the basing rate, the weak lines will likely drop below the strong line rate. There is reason to believe that the strong lines, the last few days, have not been adhering as closely to rates east-bound as they have been credited with, and, further, that the demoralization was not confined to rates on grain. Most of the freight men express the opinion that the proposed reduction on grain rates will reach other freights, such as provisions, lumber and hides. In one of the telegrams sent from Cleveland by a freight official to his representative at this point was the order that rates on all other freights must be strictly held to the present tariff, the grain rate only being reduced on Feb. 4. feared that the reduction will not stop

Both Sides Waiting.

The row between the Western Trunk Line committee and the Union Pacific has developed nothing new. Both sides are walting for something to be done by somebody else. The Union Pacific has received decided encouragement by the notice sent out by the Alton and the Northwestern roads to their Eastern connections, insisting that rate sheets show that the Union Pacific be granted the Puget Sound business. The other Western lines still refuse to allow it anything of the kind. hess. The other Western lines still refuse to allow it anything of the kind, and declare that they will make no compromise with the Union Pacific. If, they say, the Union Pacific would agree to allow to them an equivalent for what it claims from them an argument could be easily reached. However, the Union Pacific will concede nothing in that direction, and there the matter is likely to rest until Feb. 15, the date set for the elevation of the transcontinental rates.

QUESTIONS WOMEN ASK Here Answered with Good Sound

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY BEADERS.] Why do people say that Lydia E. Pinkham's treatment, especially her Vegetable Compound, effects cures beyoud the physician's skill?



man ever suffered a single pang like unto woman? Man works from theory only. Why do tens of thousands of women write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., telling their most secret thoughts?

Because they know that their letters go straight to the hands of a woman, are opened, read, and answered by a woman, who as a woman has made woman's ills a life study, and because she never fails them, and cures cases which the doctor

The lady who asks that the following letter be published, gives concisely the uniform expression of gratitude contained in thousands of other letters in Mrs. Pinkham's possession. "For eight years I suffered with neuralgia of the womb, backache, severe

pains all through mybody, and kidney trouble. None of the doctors did me any good. I took twelve bottles of your Vegetable Compound, and cannot thank you enough for the relief I found.

well cured of all those pains. I should advise every woman to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound who has any female trouble. I had a friend who was to go under an operation. I advised her first to try the Compound. he did, and is now so much better and stronger she has given up all thoughts of the operation." - MBS. M. WILDE, 2137 Park St., Tioga, Pa,

Personal, Local and General Notes. Passenger conductor Holmes, of the Mo-non, is confined at home by an attack of

W. I. Laird, general traveling freight agent of the Chicago Great Western, is in the city on official business. E. B. Gibbs, master mechanic of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, will retire from that position on Feb. 1. In the week ending Jan. 26, there were transferred over the Belt road 12,990 cars, and Belt road engines handled 864 carloads

W. E. Foskett has been appointed manager of the Chicago Refrigerator-car line, with headquarters at Chicago, vice C. L. Ewing, resigned.

In the early spring the building of a road four miles in length, from Covington, Ind., to the mineral springs in Fulton county, will be commenced.

George Rockwell, Vandalia district passenger agent at this point, accompanied the parties injured in the wreck of Train 20, East, yesterday. He will go through to New York. The fast vestibule train from Cincinnati to Chicago, over the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Monon, was delayed at Connersville five hours, yesterday, by a

D. C. Frederic, superintendent of car service of the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul, is in the city. This road is doing a good deal of business, he states, in this section, through its connections.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road issued a statement yesterday that the net earnings of the Burlington system for the year ending Dec. 31, 1894, were \$2,800,570, a decrease compared with 1893 of \$1,159,150. Train 7, on the Panhandle, was, last Friday, hauled from Newark to Columbus, thirty-three miles, in thirty-nine minutes, eclipsing all former records with a heavy train between the two points by four min-

The management of the Northern Pacific road has forbidden employes of the company to engage in any other business, and as a result a number of the agents have resigned, their salaries not being sufficient to support them. to support them.

The reduction of coal rates from the Indiana and Illinois coal fields is increasing the business of the roads interested in this branch of traffic, as the coal operators of Ohio no longer have an advantage in rates to Chicago and other northern points. The increased tonnage, east-bound, out of Chicago, last week, is said to be due to cut rates. It seems singular, if this be true, that the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago carried treble the tonnage of either of what are called the weak lines, carrying 10,988 tons out of a total of 54,963.

The Big Four is credited with having the handsomest passenger trains now running into Chicago. They are made up of the new passenger equipment built at the Barney & Smith car works. The day trains between Cincinnati and Chicago are new

from baggage to parlor car. President Calloway, of the Nickel Plate, is, with subordinate officials, giving the property and its equipment a thorough inspection. In railway circles it is thought that the Vanderbilt people could not well have made a better selection than Mr. Calloway to look after this property.

The Connecticut Legislature, last week, passed a law that no electric, cable or horse railroad shall, hereafter, be constructed across any steam railroad at grade, neither can a steam railroad construct a road across the electric, cable or horse railroads at grade, the law to take effect at

Engineer Donalson, on the St. Louis division of the Big Four, yesterday, hauled the Knickerbocker express, with one of the Garstang engines, from Mattoon to Terre Haute, 56.10 miles, in sixty-five minutes, stopping at Charleston and Paris. The disance was practically covered at a speed of a mile a minute, as shown by the official

A Chicago general passenger agent says it looks as though the agreement of the east-bound lines not to pay commissions was being observed, judging from the fact that the scalpers are resorting to their old tricks of raising tickets by plugging, indicating that their supply of new material was becoming scarce. Passenger conductors of the Indianapolis and Chicago lines have, in the last few days, taken up tickets so mutilated and made the passenger pay full fare.

and made the passenger pay full fare.

R. B. Woolsey, superintendent of telegraph on the Vandalia, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Feb. 1. He will be succeeded by a Pennsylvania Company man, A. M. Schoyer, superintendent of telegraph of the Pennsylvania lines west, having his territory extended to take in the Vandalia. Colonel Woolsey has been with the Vandalia fourteen years, leaving the Indianapolis & St. Louis road to take the position, and many will regret his retirement.

C. S. Simms, who was recently appointed assistant superintendent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago between Crestline and Chicago, was promoted from an en-gineer of maitenance of way, demonstrat-ing that the Pennsylvania Company pro-poses, as heretofore, to select its super-intendents from that branch of the service, which is 'rather discouraging to train-masters and passenger conductors, from whose ranks most roads select their super-intendents.

quin (Cal.) railway were opened yesterday with \$1,025,000 to start with. The principal subscribers were Claus Spreckels, \$500,000, and John D. and Adolph B. Spreckels, \$100,-000 each. The prospectus states that the company is to be organized for the purpose of operating a continuous and permanent line of railway between San Francisco and Bakersfield, over a route to be determined hereafter. The capital stock is to be \$6,000,-000 in sixty thousand shares,

600 in sixty thousand shares.

Feb. 1, J. P. Bradfield will become superintendent of the Western division of the New York Central, succeeding George H. Burrows, who has been in poor health for a year or more. Mr. Burrows is now seventv-two years of age, and held a position on the New York Central as long ago as 1853; later he was general superintendent of the Toledo, Peoria & Western. In 1873 he returned to the New York Central. His successor has held official positions on the West Shore road, but, for the last year, has been general superintendent of the New York, Ontarlo & Western.

The total net earnings of the Chicago.

The total net earnings of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy for the month of De-cember, 1894, were \$268.942, a decrease from the same month of 1893 of \$90,122. Freight earnings for the month decreased \$467,151. earnings for the month decreased \$467.151. Passenger earnings increased \$4,000, and operating expenses fell off \$322.871. For the year, from Jan. I to Dec. 31, the total gross earnings of the road were \$31.514.877, a decrease from 1893 of \$6,841,605. Freight earnings were \$20.266.756, a decrease of \$3,963,011; passenger earnings were \$7.241,358, a decrease of \$2,944.023; operating expenses were \$19,114,307; a decrease of \$5,387,882; net earnings were \$2,800,571, a decrease of \$1,179,152.

ELECTION OF A BISHOP.

Partial Programme of Services in Connection with the Election.

The clergy and laity of the Episcopal churches will hold a meeting, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the church club rooms, to prepare a programme of exercises for the meeting to be held next Tuesday and Wednesday, at which time a bishop is to be chosen to succeed the late Bishop Knickerbacker. Tuesday of next week, a meeting will be held in Grace Cathedral, at 10:30 a. m., at which time Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle, of Missouri, will celebrate holy communion and will give an address of spiritual instruction. Again, in the afternoon, the ual instruction. Again, in the afternoon, the same bishop will deliver an address of practical instruction to the convention. This convention will include ail of the clergy and a certain number of laity from the diocese. In this city there will be five delegates each from St. Paul's and Christ Church, four from Grace Cathedral and one from Holy Innocents Church. Tuesday evening, at 7:30, there will be a memorial service at Grace Cathedral, for Bishop Knickerbacker, with a sermon by Bishop Hugh Miller Thompa sermon by Bishop Hugh Miller Thomp-son, of Mississippi, Wednesday morning the convention will open at 10:30, for organiza-tion, and thereafter will proceed accord-ing to the programme adopted.

An Ancient Modern City. "An Unburied Pompeil" was the subject of a paper presented by Mrs. Samuel Richards at the morning lecture hour of Butler College. The city, so called, is Rottenburg on the Tanber, in Franken, an old province of Bavaria, and represents medieval Europe. It has become the Mecca of every painter in Germany, and there Mrs. Richards spent two summers with her artist husband during their twelve years' stay in Europe. The paper was well written and the audience followed the speaker with much interest as she graphically pictured the walled town, quaint and interesting with its well-preserved, old-style architecture, unmolested for five hundred years; and the people, whose customs have not varied in that length of time. The town being difficult of access is not included in the tourists' itinerary and has barely been

known for the last twenty-five years. The only way to cure catarrh is to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the

GOOD FOR RAILWAYS New complications are bound to rise after that date, unless one side or both shows a more conciliatory spirit than at present.

DECISION IN THE FAMOUS MANITOBA SCHOOL CASE.

determined by the authorities to which it has been committed by the statute. It is not for this tribunal to intimate the precise steps to be taken. Their general character is sufficiently defined by the third subsection of Section 22 of the Manitoba act. It is certainly not essential that the statutes repealed by the act of 1820 should be re-enacted or that the precise provisons of these statutes should again be made law. The system of education embodied in the acts of 1820 no doubt commends itself to and adequately supplies the wants of the great majority of the inhabitants of the province. All legitimate ground for complaint would be removed if the system were supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded and if it were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to those provisions. Their Lordships will humbly advise her Majesty that the questions submitted should be answered in the manner indicated by the views which they have expressed. There will be no costs in this appeal. British Lords of Appeal Decide that It May Be Reopened-Long and Costly Litigation.

LONDON, Jan. 29.-In the presence of Baron Watson, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, Lord MacNaghten, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary and Lord Shand, member of the judiciary committee of the Privy Council, the Lord Chancellor, Baron Herschell, to-day, delivered judgment allowing the appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, in the case of Brophy and others against the Attorney-general of Manitoba, rendered on Feb. 20, 1894, and known as the "Manitoba school case." No costs were allowed. Mr. Edward Blake, M. P., leader of the Liberal party from 1880 to 1891, formerly Premier of Ottawa, and Mr. Ewart, of the Canadian bar, were counsel for the appellants. Mr. Cozens Hardie, Q. C.; Mr. Haldane, Q. C., and Mr. Bray appeared for

the respondent. In their Lordships' opinion it is the twenty-second section of the Manitoba act which has to be construed in the present case. though it is, of course, legitimate to consider the terms of the earlier act and take advantage of any assistance they afford in the construction of the enactments with which they so closely correspond and which have been substituted for them. Before entering into a critical examination of this Important section of the Manitoba act it will be convenient to state the circumstances under which the act was passed and also its exact scope. It is the decision of this board, in the case of Barrett vs. the City of Winnipeg, which seems to have given rise to some misapprehension. In 1867 the union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick took place. Among the obstacles which had to be overcome in order to bring about that union none, perhaps, presented a greater difficulty than the differences of opinion which existed with regard to the question of education. It had been the subject of much contion. It had been the subject of much controversy in Upper and Lower Canada. In Upper Canada a general system of undenominational education has been established, but with a provision for separate schools to supply the wants of the Catholic inhabitants of the province. The second subsection of Section 33 of the British North America act extends all the powers, privileges and duties which were then, by law, conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the separate schools and school trustees of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the provthe Roman Catholic inhabitants of the prov-ince to the dissentient schools of the Prot-estant and Roman Catholic inhabitants of Quebec. There can be no doubt that the views of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Quebec and Ontario with regard to edu-cation were shared by the members of the same community in the territory which afterwards became the province of Mani-toba. They regarded it as essential that the education of their children should be in ac-cord with the teaching of their church and they considered that such an education could not be obtained in public schools designed for all the members of the community alike, whatever their creed, and that it could only be secured in schools conducted under the influences and guidance of the authorities of their church. At the time when the province of Manitoba became part of the Dominion of Canada the Roman Catholic and Protestant populations in the province were about equal in number, and prior to that time there did not exist in the territory then incorporated any public system of education. The several religious denominations had established such schools denominations had established such schools as they thought fit and maintained them by means of funds voluntarily contributed by the members of their own communion. None of them received any state aid. The terms on which Manitoba was to become a province of the Dominion were a matter of negotiation between the representatives of the inhabitants of Manitoba and the Dominion government. The terms agreed on

minion government. The terms agreed on, so far as education is concerned, must be taken as embodied in the twenty-second section of the act of 1870. THE LEGISLATURE NOT SUPREME. Their Lordships do not think that anything is to be gained by an inquiry as to how far the provisions of this section placed the Province of Manitoba in a different position from other provinces, or whether it was one more or less advantageous. There can be no presumption as to the extent to which the variation was intended. This can only be determined by construing the words of the section according to their natural signification. In "It has been learned that the chief justice of the Supreme Court was much impressed by the consideration that there is an in-herent right in the Legislature to repeal its own legislative acts, and every presump-tion must be made in favor of the consti-tutional right of a legislature to repeal law which it has itself enacted." Their Lordships are unable to concur in the view that there is any presumption which ought to influence the mind one way or the other. It must be remembered that the provincial Legislature is not in all respects supreme within the province. Its legislative power is strictly limited and it can deal only with matters declared to be can deal only with matters declared to be within its cognizance by the British North America act as varied by the Manitoba act. In all other cases its legislative authority rests with the Dominion Parliament.

In relation to the subjects specified in Section 92 of the British North America Act as not falling within those set forth in Section 91, the exclusive power of the provincial Legislature may be said to be absolute. But this is not so as regards educalute. But this is not so as regards educa-tion, which is separately dealt with and has its own code, both in the British North America act and in the Manitoba act. If upupon natural construction of the language used it should appear that an appeal was permitted under circumstances involving fetter on the power of the provincial Legislature to repeal its own enactments, their Lordships see no justification for a leaning against that construction. Nor do they think it matters any difference whether they think it matters any difference whether the fetter is imposed by express words or by necessary implication.

The question to be determined is whether a right or privilege which the Roman Cath-olic minority previously enjoyed has been affected by the legislation of 1890. Their Lordships are unable to see how this ques-tion can receive any but an affirmative an-swer. Contrast the position of the Roman

swer. Contrast the position of the Roman Catholics prior to and subsequent to the acts from which they appeal. Before these passed into law there existed denominational schools of which the control and management were in the hands of the Roman Catholics, who could select the books to be used and determine the character of the religious teaching. These schools received their proportionate share of the money contributed for school purposes out of the general taxation of the province, and the money raised for these purposes and the money raised for these purposes by local assessment was, so far as it fell on Catholics, applied only towards the sup-port of Catholic schools.

What is the position of the Roman Cath-olic minority under the acts of 1800? The schools of their own denomination, con-ducted according to their views, will reducted according to their views, will receive no aid from the state. They must depend entire for their support upon the contributions of the Roman Catholic community, while the taxes out of which the state aid is granted to the schools provided for by the statute fall alike upon Catholic and Protestant. Moreover, while the Catholic inhabitants remain liable to local assessment for school purposes, the proceeds of the assessment are no longer destined any extent for the support of the Catholic schools, but afford the means of maintain-ing schools which they regard as no more suitable for the education of Catholic children than if they were of a dis Protestant character. In view of this com Protestant character. In view of this comparison it does not seem possible to say that the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education, which existed prior to 1890, have not been affected. Justice Tascherea says the legislation of 1890, having been irrevocably held to be intra vires, it cannot have illegally affected any rights or privileges of the Catholic minority. But the word "illegally" has no place in the subsection in question, and appeal is given if the rights are in fact affected.

For the reasons which have been given

For the reasons which have been given their Lordships are of the opinion that the second subsection of Section 22 of the their Lordships are of the opinion that the second subsection of Section 22 of the Manitoba act is the governing enactment and that the appeal to the Governor-general in council was admissable by virtue of that enactment on the ground set forth in the memorials and petitions, inasmuch as the acts of 1896 affected the rights or privileges of the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education within the meaning of that subsection.

The further question is submitted as to whether the Governor-general in Council has the power to make the declarations of remedial orders asked for in the memorials or petitions, or has he any other jurisdiction in the premises? Their Lordships have decided that the Governor General in council has jurisdiction and that the appeal is well founded, but that the particular course to be pursued must be

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, does more to cure Consumption than any other known remedy. It is for all Affections of Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bron-chitis and Wasting. Pamphiet free. Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1

Cures Coughs and Colds Quickly

Prevents Pneumonia, "Grip" and Consumption

Rheumatism and Neuralgia Are No Longer To Be Dreaded

1,283 Persons Cured or Greatly Benefited Since the 14th Instant,

Been Wonderful. Munyon's new system of curing disease was introduced to the citizens of Indiana-

And the Sale of Munyon's Remedies

by the Retail Druggists Has

eration.

The provincial government replied to this contention that the Catholic minority possessed no rights to separate schools prior to 1871, when the first provincial legislature legalized them, and the question thus became one of fact: Did or did not the Roman Catholic minority legally possess separate school system prior to Manitoba's confederation? The courts of Manitoba'upheld the provincial government. The Supreme Court reversed the decision. But in turn this judgment was reversed by the imperial privy council, so that the final judgment upheld the provincial government and practically exterminated parochial away 7,000 bottles of his rheumatism cure absolutely free. Since that time the news of the wonderful cures made by these little pellets has spread until the demand has extended all over the State, and all the wholesale drug-

polis on the 14th day of January by giving

and practically exterminated parochial schools in Manitoba. But the Catholic minority did not rest there. They petitioned the federal government to pass remedial legislation which might allow the gists are flooded with orders. The sale of these medicines by the local druggists has surpassed all former experience, and the benefits to the sick have been remedial legislation which might allow the matter to be reopened. The federal government thereupon asked the Supreme Court for a judgment of interpretation, and upon receiving the decision of that body that the Roman Catholic minority had no ground upon which to seek remedial legislation, refused to entertain their petition. The Catholics, as a last resort, appealed from the Supreme Court to the imperial privy council, and the final judgment rendered permits a reopening of the case. wonderful. One thousand two hundred and eighty-three have been cured or greatly benefited by them, and only fifty-two say they have received no benefit. This shows more than 95 per cent. of cures and less

than 5 per cent. of failures. The Cold Cure and Cough Cure, if used promptly, will cure any case of cold and prevent the development of grip, pneumonia and consumption. The Cough Cure alone will cure bronchitis or "winter cough." RHEUMATISM CURED.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to cure rheumatism in any part of the body. Acute or muscular rheumatism can be cured in from one to five days. It speedily cures shooting pains, sciatica, lumbago and all rheumatic pains, in the back, hips and loins. It seldom fails to give relief after one or two doses, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been

STOMACH AND DYSPEPSIA CURE. Musven's Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles, such as rising of food, distress after eating, shortness of breath, and all affections of the heart, caused by indigestion, wind on the stomach, bad taste, offensive breath, loss of appetite, faintness or weakness of stomach, headache from indigestion, soreness of stomach, coated tongue, heartburn, shooting pains of the stomach, constipation, dizziness, faintness and lack of energy.

Munyon's Nerve Cure cures all the symptoms of nervous exhaustion, such as depressed spirit, failure of memory, restless and sleepless night, pains in the head and dizziness. It cures general debility, stimulates and strengthens the nerves and tones up the whole body. Price, 25 cents. Munyon's Kidney Cure cures pains in the back, loins or groins, from kidney disease, dropsy of the feet and limbs, frequent desire to pass water, dark colored and turbid urine, sediment in the urine and dia-

betes. Price, 25 cents. CATARRH CURE. Catarrh Positively Cured-Are you willing to spend 50 cents for a cure that permanently cures catarrh by removing the cause of the disease? If so, ask your druggist for a 25-cent bottle of Munyon's Catarrh Cure and a 25-cent bottle of Catarrh Tablets. The Catarrh Cure will eradicate the disease from the system, and the Tablets will cleanse and heal the afflicted parts and restore them to a natural and health-

ful condition. Munyon's Liver Cure corrects headache, biliousness, jaundice, constipation and all liver diseases.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness and speedily heals the lungs.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women. Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Munyon's Asthma Cure is guaranteed to relieve asthma in three minutes and cure in five days.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Munyon Vitalizer imparts new life to debilitated men. Price \$1.

Munyon's Homeopathic Remedy Company ruts up specifics for nearly every disease, mostly 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

will on hearing the executors' petition for admission of the testament to probate.

The attorneys for all the parties interested in the will met to-day in conference, regarding the theft of the document. Counsel for the Fair children maintain that the purloining of the will was in the interest of the eventors. It is claimed by some Address all communications to Munyon's H. H. R. CO., Hotel English. CAUTION-See that the name is spelled is a forgery. In proof of this, it is stated that after Fair signed the will, which was a lengthy document in thirteen single sheets, six sheets were removed and substituted by others containing the provisions with a "Y."

## PENNSYLYANIA FLORIDA And the South

Leave Indianapolis 3:45 a. m., 8:10 a. m. and 3:25 p. m., landing passengers in the Union Passenger Station at Louisville, where connections are made for the South. Through sleeping cars Louisville to Jacksonville, Tampa, Fla., and intermediate points.

until May 31, 1895. street, No. 46 Jackson place and Union Sta-GEORGE E. ROCKWELL, District Passenger Agent

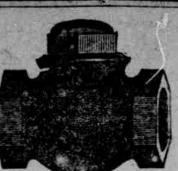
VANDALIA LINE For ST. LOUIS and SOUTHWEST

4-Trains Dally .-- 4 Leave Indianapolis—8:00 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 12:40 noon and 11:20 p. m. Arriving St. Louis—3:00 p. m., 7:20 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 7:00 a. m. respectively. Parlor car on 12:40 noon train and local sleeping cars, starting from Indianapolis for Evansville and St. Louis on night train, which are open to receive passengers every night at 8:30 p. m. Call on agents. GEORGE E. ROCKWELL.

District Passenger Agent.

BRASS FOUNDRY AND FINISHING

Ploneer Brass Works Mfrs. and Dealers in all kinds of Brass Goods, heavy and light Castings. Car Bearings a specialty. Re-pair and Job Work promptly attended to. 110 and the south Pennsylvania st. Telephone 615.



State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State:

### THE McELWAINE-RICHARDS CO., WROUGHI-IRON PIPE and BOILER TUBES

Natural-Gas Supplies, Cast Iron, Malleable Iron, Brass. Hydraulic and Ammonia Fittings, METRIC METAL CO.'S Metera for Natural and Artificial Gas. STEAM, GAS and WATER GOODS, Fitters' Tools. Packing, Belting and Steam Specialties. Plumb' ers and Mill Supplies.

General Agents for SNOW STEAM PUMP WORKS. 62 & 64 WEST MARYLANDST.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE

### ASSURANCE CORPORATION LONDON

On the 31st day of December, 1894. Located at No. 44 Pine street, New York city, N. Y. Home Office: London, England, CHARLES L. CASE, U. S. Manager. THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY IN THE U. S. ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand, and in hands of agents or other persons.

United States registered 4 per cent, bonds, market value
Railroad mortgage gold bonds and loans on bonds and mortgage.

Debts for premiums \$2,253,253.47 Losses adjusted and due
Losses unadjusted
Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof
All other claims against the company
Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE

I, the undersigned. Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1894, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 21st day of January, 1895. J. O. HENDERSON, Auditor of State.

## British America Assurance Company

On the 31st day of December, 1894. Located at Nos. 18 and 20 Front street East, Toronto, Canada.

GEO. A. COX, President. THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY IN THE U. S. ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons.

Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of 4, 4 ½, 5 and 6 per cent, secured as per schedule filed, market value.

Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance.

Debts for premiums

All other securities. \$201,722.63 374,119.91 14,629.54 13,724.68 The greatest amount in any one risk, \$10,000. State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State: I, the undersigned. Auditor of State of the State of Indians, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1884, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

# Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

On the 31st day of December, 1894.

Located at No. 100 Griswold street, Detroit, Michigan. DAVID WHITNEY, JR., President. F. H. WHITNEY, Secretary. THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons. Cash on hand and in the hands of agence of other persons.

Real estate unincumbered.

Bonds and slock owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent., as per schedule filed, market value.

Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance.

Debts otherwise secured.

Debts for premiums. 64,625.00 

I. the undersigned. Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1894, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and a fix my official seal, this 19th day of January, 1895.

J. O. HENDERSON, Auditor of State.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

The greatest amount in any one risk, \$10,000.

- OF THE -

# UNITED FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COM'Y

On the 31st day of December, 1894. Located at No. 419 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ROBERT E. BEATH, President. DENNIS J. SWEENY, Secretary. THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons.

Real estate withcumbered.

Bond's owled by the company, bearing interest at the rate of —per cent, as per schedule filed, market value.

Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance.

Debts other wise secured.

Debts for presimines.

All other securities. 368.900.00 Losses adjusted and not due.

Losses unadjusted.

Losses in au-pense, waiting for further proof.

All other claims against the company.

Amount necessary to remsure outstanding risks. ( atost amount in any one risk, \$10,000. state of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State: J. the undersigned, Audit it of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct only of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company, on the 31st day of December, 1894, which by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[2AL.] In testimony whereof, I hereanto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 19th day of January, 1895.

J. O. HENDERSON, Auditor of State.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

# FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y

On the 31st day of December, 1894. Located at No. 421 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JAMES W. MCALLISTER, President. EZRA T. CRESSON, Secretary. THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: ands owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of - per cent., as per schedule filed, ecured as follows
St ocks and bonds held as collaterals—market value
Interest due and accrued on stocks and bonds held as collaterals—market value.
Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate worth double the amount for which the same i
mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance.

Interest due and accrued on mortgage loans 2,316,659.75 152,500.00 567.34 \$3,186,847.16 LIABILITIES. Losses adjusted and due
Losses adjusted and not due
Losses unadjusted
Losses resisted
Cash dividend remaining unpaid
Commissions due and to become due to agents and brokers \$24,165,33 2,400.00 300.00 9,726.14 1,696,019.62

Total liabilities.... The greatest amount in any one risk, \$15,000. \$1,732,611.09 State of Indiana, Office of Audi or of State:

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1884, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 15th day of January, 1895.

J. O. HENDERSON, Auditor of State.

Sunday Journal, by Mail, \$2 per Annum.